Western Carolinian.

[illegible]

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From the [illegible] Courier and Enquirer.

[illegible] NEW CENSUS.

In consequence of the [illegible] enquiries relative to the New Census, we have procured from Washington, through the polite attention of Wm. C. H. Waddell, Esq. of the State Department, the following valuable document on this subject—

AN ABSTRACT of a "careful revision of the enumeration of the United States for the years 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, compiled at the Department of State agreeably to law; and an abstract from the aggregate returns of the several Marshals of the United States of the "Fifth Census."

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	Increase from 1820 to 1830. PER CT.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,70[illegible]	[illegible]	399,466	33,898
New-Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,3[illegible]	[illegible],161	269,533	10,391
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,0[illegible]	[illegible]	610,014	16,375
Rhode-Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	[illegible],059	97,210	17,157
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	[illegible]	[illegible],902	297,711	8,161
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	[illegible]	235,764	280,679	19,05
New-York,	340,120	586,756	[illegible],049	1372,821	1913,508	[illegible]
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	[illegible]	277,575	320,779	15,564
Pennsylvania,	434,373	[illegible],365	810,091	1049,458	1347,672	28,446
Delaware,	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,739	5,487
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	446,913	9,712
Dist. of Columbia,		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,588	20,680
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,622	1065,379	1211,266	13,69
North-Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	738,470	15,592
South-Carolina,	249.073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,458	15,657
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,504	51,472
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	688,844	22,066
Tennessee,	35 791	105,602	261,727	422,813	684,822	62,044
Ohio,		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,679	61,998
Indiana,		4,875	24,520	147,178	341,582	132,087
Mississippi,		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,806	81,32
Illinois,			12,282	55,211	157,575	185,406
Louisiana,			76,556	153,407	215,791	40,664
Missouri,			20,845	66,586	140,984	110,380
Alabama,				127,901	309,206	141,574
Michigan,			4,762	8,896	31,128	250,100
Arkansas,				14,273	30,383	113,272
Florida,					34,725	
	13,929,[illegible]	5,305,925	7,239,314	9,638,131	12,856,407	32,392

At the next Session of Congress, the new ratio of representation will be furnised and fixed. Nothing has yet been done, but it is highly probable, nay, even certain—that the next Presidential Election will be conducted under that new ratio.

From the United States Telegraph.

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS.

The approaching meeting of Congress will render a list of the members of the House of Representatives both interesting and useful, as matter of information to which it may be convenient to refer. We give below the names of the Representatives from the severa States as far as at present ascertained. There are, it will be perceived, seven vacancies; two in Massachusetts, two in Vermont, one in Pennsylvania, one in Georgia, and one in Missouri.

MAINE. John Anderson, Leonard Jarvis, Cornelius Holland, Rufus M'Intire, George Evans, James Bates, Edward Kavanagh.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. John Broadhead, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Hammons, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks, Joseph M. Harper.

RHODE ISLAND. Tristram Burgess, Dutee J. Pearce.

MASSACHUSETTS. H. A. S. Dearborn, Isacc C. Bates, Rufus Choate, John Davis, Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, Nathan Appleton, George Grennell, jr. Joseph Kendall, John Reed, George N. Briggs—two vacancies.

VERMONT. Wm. Cahoon, Horace Everett, Johnathan Hunt,—two vacancies.

CONNECTICUT. Noyes Barber, William W. Ellsworth, J. W. Huntington, Ralph Ingersoll, William L. Storrs, Ebenezer Young.

NEW YORK. John A. Collier, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Bates Cooke, William Babcock, John Dickson, G. H. Wheeler, P. L. Tracy, Fred Whittlesey, Edmund H. Pendleton, John W. Taylor, Samuel J. Wilkin, Wm. G. Angel, Samuel Beardsley, John T. Bergen, John C. Broadhead, Joseph Bouck, Charles Davan, U. F. Doubleday, William Hogan, Michael Hoffman, John King, G. Y, Lansing, James Lent, F. G. Jewett, Job Pierson, Nathaniel Picher, Nathan Soule, Edward C. Reed, Erastus Root, C. P. White, C. C. Cambreleng, G. C. Verplank, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell.

NEW JERSEY. Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, Richard M. Cooper, Thomas M. Hughes, James F. Randolph, Isaac Southard.

PENNSYLVANIA. Harmar Denny, Robert Allison, John Banks, T. M. M'Kenan, William Heister, David Potts,, jr. John G. Watmough, Andrew Stewart, Thomas H. Crawford, Richard Coulter, James Ford, John C. Bucher, Peter Ihrie, jr. John Gilmore, Henry Horn, Adam King, H. A. Muhlenburg, John K. Mann, Samuel A. Smith, Philander Stephens, Dewis Dewart, Joel B. Sutherland—one vacancy.

MARYLAND. Benjamin, C. Howard, J. T. H. Worthington, George E. Mitchell B. I. Semmes, Francis Thomas, Daniel Jenifer, John S. Spence, John L. Kerr, Geo. C. Washington.

DELAWARE. John J. Milligan.

VIRGINIA. Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, Nilliam S. Archer, N. H. Claiborne, Robert B. Craig, Thomas Davenport. Charles C. Johnston, Wm. F. Gordon, William M'Coy, John M. Patton, John, J. Roane, Andrew Stephenson, John Y. Mason, John S. Barbour, Thomas J. Bouldin, Richard Coke, jr. Joseph W. Chinn, Charles F. Mercer, Lewis Maxwell, Thomas Newton, Philip Doddridge, Willlam Armstrong.

NORTH CAROLINA.— Daniel L. Barringer, Samuel P. Carson, Henry W. Conner, Lauchlin Bethune, James J. M'Kay, Thomas H. Hall, Abraham Rencher, Robert Potter* William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, Jesse Speight, John Branch, Lewis Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA. James Blair, Thomas R. Mitchell, John M. Fedler William Drayton, Rob. W. Barnwell, Warren R. Davis, George M'Duffie, J. K. Griffin, Wm. T. Nuckolls.

GEORGIA. Daniel Newnan, Thomas F. Foster, Richard H. Wilde, James M. Wayne, Henry G. Lamar, Wiley Thompson—one vacancy.

KENTUCKY. Henry Daniel, Nathan Gaither, R. M. Johnson, John Adair, Joseph Lecompte, Chittenden Lyon, Charles A. Wickliffe, Albert G. Hawes, Chilton Allen, Thomas A. Marshall, R. P. Letcher, Christopher Tompkins.

TENNESSEE. Thomas B. Arnold, John Bell, John Blair William Hall, J. C. Isaacs, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, James Standifer, Wm. Fitzgerald.

OHIO. James Finley, Wm. W. Irwin, William Russel, John Thompson, H. H. Leavitt, Elutheros Cooke, Wm. Creighton, jr. Thomas Corwin, William Kennon, William Stanbury, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlessey.

ALABAMA. Dixon H. Lewis, Clement C. Clay, Samuel W. Mardis.

LOUISIANA. Edward W. White, Philemon Thomas, H. A. Bullard.

INDIANA. Ratliff Boone, John Carr, Jonathan M'Carty.

ILLINOIS. Joseph Duncan.

MISSOURI. Vacant.

MISSISSIPPI. ———Plummer.

[illegible] are the Delegates from the Territories.

[illegible] Wing.

[illegible] H. Sevier

[illegible] M. White.

*(Died by [illegible]) Mr. Potter has resigned his seat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Being an extract from an article in the North American Review, on the American Library of Useful Knowledge.

Chancellor Oxenstiern told his son, that by going to the Congress of Westphalia, he would soon see how little WISDOM is employed in governing the world.

In looking over the roll of history, one is almost tempted to suppose, that most nations have been occupied the greater part of the time is endeavouring to ascertain by experiment the MINIMUM quantity, which is absolutely necessary for this purpose. The Christian world has been for the last fifty years, and is now, very busily engaged in attempting to solve the still more difficult and hazardous problem.—how little Power is requisite for the same great object. In this country, in particular, we have reduced the action of Government within narrower limits, and given a wider scope to individual liberty than any people that ever flourished before. Our experiment has thus far been eminently successful. Other nations, struck with admiration at the brilliant results which have attended it, have undertaken to follow our example, and, notwithstanding repeated and most singular failures, are still renewing their attempts with determined perseverance. The emancipated Colonies of the new world,—the most illustrious and highly civilized kingdom of the old, have rallied, like, us, and in imitation of us, around the standard of individual liberty. The genius of Britain herself is at last rebuked in the presence of that of our Republic. The haughty step-mother is now condescending to take for a model the daughter whom she so long treated with derision and insult.

What will be the issue of these dangerous experiments? Shall we continue our career with a prosperity corresponding to the fortunate auspices under which it commenced? Will the nations that have acted with less discretion or worse fortune upon our principles, after many unsuccessful trials, at last work out the same results? Or shall we all learn in the sad and bloody school of experience, that we have been led astray by false lights, and be compelled to resort to other, and as we now consider them, exploded maxims of policy?

One thing is certain, and that is, that if the experiment succeed, whether, in this country or in Europe, it can only be where the extent of individual knowledge and virtue is increased in exact proportion to that of individual liberty. This truth has been generally felt by the friends of improvement, and hence the unprecedented efforts in the cause of education and popular instruction, which throughout the civilized world have marked the beginning of the present century.—The great agent of this work is, undoubtedly, the press. With all their abuses, which no one is more ready to acknowledge and lament than ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying, that the newspapers are the main spring in the machine of representative Government, and that the system without their agency, would be entirely impracticable.—Books and pamphlets provide the materials that are afterwards to be distributed through daily weekly, monthly, and quarterly channels, as the various wants of the public may require. Seminaries of instruction, from the infant school to the University, co-operate in the same good work; finally, the ministers of religion proclaim from the pulpit the great truths, which it is the duty of their profession to inculcate, and which furnish a basis and a sanction to the good principles, that may be learned from other sources.

By the concurrence of all these agents, it is hoped that the light of knowledge may be made to penetrate the mass of society, and that a majority of the people will be sufficiently informed and disciplined to do their duty as citizens with discretion. But is not this very diffusion of knowledge, which is the indispensable condition of liberty, attended itself with dangers and abuses? Undoubtedly it is. The same channels which convey to the public mind the idellectual and moral neutriment, which is absolutely necessary to the life of a Republic, are too often made the conduits of the most virulent intellectual and moral poison. What is the remedy? A preliminary inspection of manuscripts,—an almost complete suppression of newspapers—the severest laws against offensive publications:—such is the mode of treatment provided by the theory of arbitrary Governments, and hitherto generally used throughout the world. But to acknowledge the necessity of these, is to admit that the great experiment in which the Christian world is engaged has already failed. If knowledge, the diffusion of which throughout the community is indispensible to the existence of free Governments, be itself an edged tool cutting both ways, and too dangerous to be intrusted to popular hands, it is obvious, that free Governments must be abandoned as a thing entirely impracticable. The theory of liberty supposes that the diffusion of knowledge carries with it an antidote to all the abuses to which it is liable; that the amount of good principles [illegible] through the channels of the [illegible] will, on the whole, exceed that of nonsense and falsehood;—that truth is great, and finally will prevail.

Is this theory correct? This, as will be seen, is the same question under another form with the one proposed above,—whether political institutions as free as those under which we live, are in their nature practicable. We are some times visited with strange misgivings on this subject, when we witness the unbridled licenciousness of a portion of the newspaper press, and we incline to think, that further experience will suggest some improvements in the state of legislation, which, without materially infringing on the liberty of the citizen, will put a check upon the grosser forms of this great evil. But even as things now are, we are encouraged by the consoling *fact* that the system, with all its inconveniences, has thus far *worked well.* It is, however, generally felt by the wise and well meaning, that every effort should be made to strengthen, as far as possible, those principles which tend to good. With this view, associations have been formed for the distribution,—either gratuitously, or at very low prices,—of useful publications.

St. John's Church Fayetteville.—The new bell for this Church, cast at the foundry of Mr. Hanks, in Troy, is ready for shipment, and is said to be an excellent specimen of workmanship, and of a tone that cannot fail to give satisfaction. The following inscription, in raised letters, surround the bell:

"Tribute of love from St. John's Church, Fayetteville, 1831."

"In flamis perii. In amore surrexi. J. Hanes, fecit, Troy, N. Y."

The Latin inscription may be thus rendered:

I perished in flames. I arose by love. *Churchman.*

Among other strange changes which have taken place of late years, it may be mentioned, that what was heretofore the quickest mode of travelling viz: with post horses, is now the slowest, and that the speediest manner of getting over the road now-a-days is without any horses at all.

THE CHOLERA.—It is worthy of remark, that the word occurs in two passages of the Bible, both in Ecclesiasticus, and in both places in connexion with directions and exhortations to a sober and temperate mode of living, which is still recommended as the best preservative against this disorder.

Tel.

Proof of Death. A subscriber to one of the eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that, if his life was spared to a certain day he would, without fail, discharge his bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion, therefore, was that the man was dead. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor, in his next paper placed the name of the delinquent under his obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement the subject of it appeared to the editor, not with the pale ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions, but with a face as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but brake silence—'What the———, sir, do you mean by publishing my death?' 'Why, sir, the same that I mean by publishing the death of any other person—viz., to let the world know that you were dead.' 'Well but I am not dead!' 'Not dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay me by such a day if you lived till that time. The day is past, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead for I will not believe you would forfeit your word.' 'I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it, here is the money. And harkee, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you?' 'O certainly, sir, just to please you—though, upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill on account of your friendship for me.'

We are scarcely able to keep pace with the incessant notices of new rail-roads, either contemplated or in actual progress. We have now to announce another great project. The Indiana Democrat contains a notice of an intended application to the Ohio Legislature for an act to incorporate a company, for the purpose of making a rail road from Cincinnati to the State line; and, with the leave of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, to extend the same to Indianapolis, and elsewhere, in said State. Also to empower said company to make another rail-road from the northern termination of the Miami canal to such point on Lake Erie as they may deem most eligible.

At this rate, we may predict that at no distant period, there will not be in the Union a tract of an hundred miles square, eligible for the purpose, which is not traversed by a rail-road.

U. S. Telegraph.

A gentleman in New York whose family has made sad inroads upon his fortune by following the rapid changes of the style of dress, has requested the editors of the Courier and Enqnirer to suggest the expediency of holding a Convention twice a year, to regulate the fashions; so that a lady's frock, which may be considered exquisite in June, may not be called horrible in July.

A highlander who sold brooms went into a barber's shop in Glasgow, a few days since to be shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after having shaved him, asked the price of it. Two pence, said the Highlander. No, no, said the barber, I'll give you a penny; if that does not satisfy you, take back the broom again. The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay? A penny, said Strap. I'll gie you a baubee, said Duncan, and if that dinna satisfy ye, ye may put on my beard again.

A young Russian nobleman travelling in Germany, struck with great violence the postillion who drove him—"Take care," said a bystander "you will kill him!" "Oh, as fo that matter," said the Russian, "I am rich enough to answer for it. What do they *charge* for a postillion in this country.

BLANK DEEDS.

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

Mr. Verplanck's letter to Col. Drayton, in support of the constitutionality of the Tariff, occupies nearly three columns of the New York Post. From the high standing of the writer, and the formidable manner in which his essay was announced, we had expected at least some new argument, or some striking display of ingenuity. In this we have been completely disappointed. It is written, indeed, with great calmness and moderation, but it has neither novelty of view, or strength of reasoning, to recommend it; and we hazard but little in opining, as we do, that however Col. D. may be gratified by the personal regard and admiration of the essayist, his opinion will remain unshaken by his logic.

Mr. V. relies, as usual, upon the power "to regulate commerce" and the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises." Both of these positions have been so frequently refuted, that it is almost unnecessary to examine them again. The power "to regulate commerce" was intended for the benefit of commerce, and certainly neither conveys an authority to destroy it, nor a right to build up any other interest upon its ruins. The power to "lay taxes and duties" was exclusively given "to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. States"—in other words for the purposes of revenue, and the support of the government, and for none other. These are the plain dictates of common sense, and the manifest intentions of the framers of the constitution. Mr. V. contends, however, that the powers "to regulate commerce," and "to lay taxes and duties" may not only be properly used without any reference to the interest of commerce, on the objects of revenue, but that they may be totally merged in the exercise of another and very different power, no where granted in the Constitution, and for the purpose of promoting interests which were never committed to their care. His attempt to sustain this monstrous doctrine is the very essence of sophistry. He admits—he is obliged to admit—that "Congress has no power over manufactures." One would think that here was an end of the controversy: that having conceded that, he had given up every thing: and that, as a republican statesman, he certainly could not claim for Congress a constitutional right to legislate for the advancement of objects over which he unequivocally admits that they have no power. But no: although he makes this precious confession, it is only to show his ingenuity in proving that they can do indirectly what they cannot do directly. And how does he accomplish this? Why by this extraordinary argument: that Congress having power "to regulate commerce," have the whole power of action upon that subject: and that although they have no power over manufactures, yet, they may use their power over commerce to promote them; "the end or motive of any *regulations* they may make, being matter of discretion merely." So the power to *regulate commerce*, confers a discretionary power, not only to cripple or destroy it, but to exercise another power not granted, and essentially different from it in every point of view. If this doctrine be correct, of what use is the constitution, or who will say that we do not live under an unlimited government? The Constitution confers upon Congress certain well defined, enumerated powers: and it also invests it with authority to pass such laws "as may be necessary and proper" to carry those powers into execution. The first are what are usually denominated primary powers; the other, incidental. Thus Congress has power "to regulate commerce," and consequently to pass such laws as may be bona fide proper for *commercial* regulation. So again it has power "to lay taxes and duties, to pay the debts &c. of the United States; and, of course, to lay them to such an amount as may be necessary for the ordinary expenditures of government. This is the true theory, and should be the regular action of our government.

But, if Mr. Verplanck's notions be correct, the whole doctrine of primary and incidental powers is totally subverted, and instead of laws being passed only as incidental to the execution of primary powers, primary powers may themselves be used for the execution of other and unknown powers, not granted by the charter, And the authority upon which Mr. V. relies is about as far-fetched and inapplicable as his doctrine itself is revolting and extravagant. He has been amusing himself, it seems, during the recess of Congress, "with a discursive study of the history of the revolution;" and he has discovered, from the early Diplomatic correspondence of the United States, that in the discussions respecting the right of the British Parliament to tax the Colonies, a distinction, was generally drawn between the right "to lay taxes for revenue," and to impose duties for the "regulation of trade; that the first was denounced as "tyrannical and unconstitutonal," whilst the other was only complained of "as an unequal [illegible] a [illegible] were well [illegible] day [illegible] framers of the [illegible] Congress the power [illegible] "the [illegible] for the restriction of foreign [illegible] and the fostering of other interests, was intended." Now all [illegible] really [illegible] to Mr. V. to be new light upon [illegible] and we certainly would not [illegible] either of the merit or the [illegible] he evidently considered [illegible] discovery. The plain answer [illegible] argument, however, is simply this: that even admitting every thing he has quoted from the revolutionary correspondence, it does not follow that the power to regulate commerce, given by the Constitution, confers a power to establish manufactures. And why? Why for the very unanswerable reason, that the Federal Convention drew a very broad and marked distinction between them, and whilst they gave the one, positively refused the other. Why didn't Mr. V. [illegible] us to the Constitution, or to the [illegible] of the Federal Convention, [illegible] of the "early diplomatic correspondence?" He would there have seen that the power to protect manufactures was proposed, and rejected: and perhaps he would have paused before he so broadly asserted the right of Congress to do indirectly, what it is so positively inhibited from doing directly. But the most extraordinary part of Mr. Verplank's letter is, that whilst he so boldly claims this unlimited power for the Federal Government, he considers himself a Free Trade man, and an opponent of the Tariff. But what kind of an opponent? Let us hear him on this subject. He says, for instance, "I have been, for several years, the steady opponent of all attempts to increase the duties upon importations with a view of fostering domestic manufactures" and yet he now asserts the constitutional right of Congress to extend them even to absolute prohibition. Again, 'I regarded and still regard every step to prohibition as a hazardous interference with the natural direction of labor and enterprise, producing [illegible] benefit to some, to the equal or greater injury of others"—but still he asserts the constitutional right of Congress to legislate unequally, for the benefit of the North, to the equal or greater injury of the South. Again: "I dreaded and still dread, every fresh measure of restriction as affording fresh cause of irritation, and because several of those States which must bear much of the burthen, have no reasonable prospect of compensation"—but still it is perfectly constitutional thot those several States should bear the burden, and without any prospect of ultimate advantage, because it is for the "general welfare" of certain other States, or because Mr. Verplanck has been reading the history of the revolution. Again he says, and he says this too after proclaiming his steady opposition to the Tariff, "I could never agree with those with whom I acted, in denouncing the Tariff as not only impolitic anc unequal, but as unconstitutional.

"The question of the constitntionality or unconstitutionality of the protecting system appeared to me to have no connection with the broader question of the strict or liberal construction of the Constitution—I look upon it as a pure question of the meaning of words." Now what are the questions involved in this controversy? They are, whether Congress has a right to exercise undelegated power—to commit gross and oppressive violations of the Constitution: to pervert powers given for certain purposes to the accomplishment of other purposes with which it is expressly forbidden to interfere: to pervert a compact entered into by equal and sovereign States. for the equal and common benefit of all, into an instrument for effecting the enrichment of some at the expense and to the irremediable injury, of others: and in one word, whether our Government shall be confederate or consolidated, limited or unlimited, equal or impartial or arbitrary, and oppressive. And these grave questions, involving as they do the rights of the States, and the very existence of the union, "have no connection with a strict or liberal construction of the constitution!" Oh no, says Mr. V.," I look upon it as a pure question of the meaning of words." And how does he decide it, upon this new principle of construction? Why he finds in a dictionary, that the word "regulate" means "to govern the action of any thing by fixed rules:" and upon the strength of this high authority he argues most conclusively that the right to regulate commerce" includes all power over it, even the power "to designate the places and the persons with whom it may be carried on, and the commodities on which it may be employed." Now all this may be very correct according to the dictionary, but what says the Constitution? That instrument says, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between the several States." This is all. It gives no other. Suppose then that Congress should determine that trade should be carried on only with certain designated persons, or only between certain parts of the U. States, would not [illegible] the [illegible] have [illegible] "state," [illegible] "son" [illegible] please. [illegible] that the people [illegible] stand their [illegible] them to be [illegible] grammar, [illegible] for. They [illegible] to that [illegible] them to the [illegible]

A little more [illegible] a year ago it was announced, by the Tariff Party, with a flourish of trumpets, that a merchant at Salem had established, beyond dispute, the important fact that we could ship domestic cotton fabrics to the East Indies and there undersell the British. To meet this reported fact, we published a communication from a merchant in Philadelphia, doubting this statement, and for the simple reason that he had but recently imported, into Philadelphia, East India cotton fabrics of a course texture, that he had sold, for exportation, to a profit: which, had the other statement been correct, would have presented the anomaly of two shipments of the same commodity, each being sent to the place of production of the other, and sold to a profit. The mystery has at length been cleared up. It is true that the Salem merchant shipped domestic cottons to Manilla, which, arriving there upon a scanty market, were sold at a profit of ten to twenty per centum. But it is also true, that other shipments, made since, to the same place, from Salem, by other merchants, drawn into the trade by the accidental success of the first experiment, have resulted in a loss of twenty to forty per centum. But this it not all. The same merchant who made the lucky hit at Manilla, has, by his enterprize, made another discovery, by which he is at this moment profiting. He has found that he can purchase, in England, at 6cts. per yard, the precise sort of cotton goods which he would have to pay for, here, 8 to 8½ cents, and has recently made a shipment from that country, either to the East Indies, or to the Pacific Ocean. This fact we have from a source which we believe is to be relied on.

B. of C.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, who is opposed to nullification, suggests the following means of redress against the oppressions of the Tariff:

1. Appeal to public opinion.
2. Appeal to our sister States for cooperation.
3. Appeal to the Congress of the United States, by the Memorial of the Free Trade Convention, supported by resolutions of the Legislatures of all the Anti-Tariff States.
4. If these fail, the Legislatures of the Southern States may recommend a convention of the Slates. If they fail in that, they may
5. "Try a Convention among themselves, for the sole purpose of devising the best means of appealing to their sister States, and quietly and peaceably obtaining amendments to the Constitutiou.

6 "It is only when all other peaceable expedients fail, when this system of abuse, in which the South *never can acquiesce* is likely to be fastened permanently upon our necks, that we are to decide whether we are to shake hands with our brethren, and part with them; or, whether we are to remain 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Let the manufacturers and politicians of the East, think of these things—for a *passive submission to such a system, is not to be thought af by an oppressed people.*"

From the New York Evening Post.

A table showing the amount of taxes paid on articles of daily consumption.

Articles		*Duty*
Sugar, brown	3	cents per lb.
powdered	4	do
loaf	12	do
Tea, black	34	do
green	56	do
Coffee	3	do
Salt	15	do per 56 lbs.
Molasses	10	do per gallon
Mustard	12	do per lb.
Pepper, Black	8	do do
cayenne	15	do do
Currants	3	do do
Raisins	4	do do
Oil	15	do do
Coal	$2	16 per chald.
Rum Gin & Brandy	53 to 90	cts. per gal
Hardware, an average of 33⅓ per cent or ⅓ of the cost and upwards at the place whence imported,		being ¼ of the cost
Earthenware, 20 per ct.		1-6 cost here
Glass, about 50		do being ⅓ cost here
Woollens, cloths, coarse, for negroes in the Southern States, fifty inches wide	31	cts. per yd.
Cloths worn by farmers, mechanics, &c. 56 inches wide	70	cts do
Flannels & Baises 27 do	16⅔	do
Blankets, 35 per cent ad valorem on ten qu[illegible]		
[illegible]	25	do the pair
Do do 11 quarter [illegible]	90	do do
[illegible]	108	do do
[illegible], 25 per ct. ad valorem	3 to 8	cts. per yd.
[illegible] 33⅓ [illegible]	9 to 18	do
[illegible]	16 to 9	do the pr.
[illegible] per cent	4 to 6	do do
[illegible] average 25 per ct. ad valorem		
Do 27 inches [illegible]	6¼	cts. the yard
Do 36 do	8¾	cents the yard
Do thread	16	do
Linen shirtings	12½ to 25	cts. per yard
All other linens 25 per cent ad valorem, or	15	of the cost [illegible]
Hats, mens, 30 per cent ad valorem	$1, 50	
Leather, 30 per cent ad Valorem	⅓	the cost.
Do shoes	50	cents per pair
Do Boots	$1 50	—do
Hats, women's, Leghorn	50 cts.	$3 50 a [illegible]
Do. do straw	30	do do do
Beer [illegible], upwards, 150 per cent	15	cts. per gallon

The above table may not be quite accurate, but the [illegible] generally, in not having fixed [illegible] high enough. For instance, [illegible] woollen cloths, the duty is calculated at 45 per cent upon the [illegible] they come under, which is the [illegible] in the Tariff. Take a cloth costing [illegible] 4s 6d sterling, or one dollar the square yard, the duty would be 45 per cent; but if it should be appraised to have cost 4s 6½d sterling, or one dollar and one cent the square yard, the duty would be 110 per cent; and this has been the case with three fourths of the dollar minimum woollen goods imported have paid an average of 70 per cent, and cottons still more.

A tolerably correct rule by which a person may know the amount of duty he pays, will be by setting down one third of the cost of every thing which comes into his house, except his animal food, his bread and other vegitables, and his chairs and tables and other wood work.

From the above table, it will be found that a man who has a wife and three children, living in this city, will pay at least one dollar a week tax to support a few overgrown manufacturers. With regard to the article of coal, which pays $2 16 a chaldron, it will not be enough for the advocates of high duties to say that coal is found in sufficient abundance at home, because we would have Sidney and Picton bituminous coal the year round if it were duty free, at from 5 to $6 the chaldron, and Liverpool at from 7 to $8 and if the export duty upon the latter should be repealed; which it most probably will be, the coal would be as low as the Picton.

FACTS.—The *Banner of the Constitution* mentions that in August last, a gentleman purchased a suit of Clothes, superfine Coat, Vest, and Pantaloons, in Montreal, for $40, The cost of the same in New York is $62. The difference in price actually paid the expenses of the purchaser from New York to Montreal, and back. So that the rich, who can travel, escape the duty, while the poor must stay at home and submit. Another gentleman saved $200 in duties upon the stock of clothes he brought with him from Europe,

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

From the Beaufort Gazette.

We had frequently heard of religious revivals, with no concern we regret to say, when our little town became the scene of one of these strrking and interesting events. The Rev. Daniel Baker of Savannah, has been with us for some time and never surely since the days of the Apostles, has more fervid zeal, or ardent piety, or untiring labour been devoted by a Christian Minister to his cause. For ten unwearied days from morning until nine at night, have we heard the strongest and most impassioned appeals to the heads and hearts of his hearers. All that is terrible or beautiful, all that is winning or appalling, all that could steal, and charm, and soothe the heart, or shake its careless security, and command its attention to the truths of religion, we have seen pressed upon our citizens with an earnestness, energy, and affectionate pesuasiveness, almost irresistable.

The effect no one can conceive who was not present. Politics were forgotten.—Business stood still—the shops and stores were shut—the schools closed—one subject only appeared to occupy all minds and engross all hearts. The church was filled to over-flowing.—seats, galleries, aisles, exhibited a dense mass of human beings from hoary age to childhood. In this multitude of ages and conditions, there were occassioned pauses of breathless silence, during which a pin-dropping might have been distinctly heard. When the solemn silence was broken by the voice of the preacher, citing the impotent to appear before the judgment seat of Heaven, reproving, persuading, imploring by the most thrilling appeals to every principle of his nature; and when crowds moved forward and fell prostrate at the foot of the altar, and the rich music of hundreds of voices, and the solemn accents of prayer rose over the kneeling multitude, it was not [illegible] hearts to resist the influence [illegible] its sympathies, and spoke to [illegible] and most elevated feelings.

[illegible] messenger of truths;
[illegible]
[illegible] of the skies! His theme divine,
[illegible] his credentials clear.
By [illegible] spoke out
[illegible] by him in strains a [illegible]
[illegible] the gospel whispered peace.

The [illegible] produced on the [illegible] was not the least striking feature [illegible] event. Distinctions were laid aside, [illegible] of all denominations met and worshipped together indiscriminately in either church, and the cordiality of their teacher "love one another." Animosities long continued were sacrificed, coldness and formality were forgotten, our community seemed like one great family, and it was impossible not to exclaim, what a beautiful thing is this religion!—how it cheers and warms [illegible] elevates!—how successfully it inculcates peace on earth and good will among men.

The cordial co-operation of our pastors was another interesting circumstance. There was not petty jealousy, no hanging back. They regarded themselves as laborers in one vineyard, and the minor interests of a part were merged for the time in the larger and more comprehensive concerns of the whole christian church, of which they were all equally members.

We are not surprised that these revivals are hailed with enthusiastic delight by professors of religion. They are triumphs indeed of the faith to which they adhere, and the accounts of them must fall upon their ears like glad tidings of great joy. Even to the most carless observer, however disposed to be sceptical or speculative, or occupying as he may, the cold and cheerless region of a self dependent philosophy, such a scene as we have lately witnessed must possess no small interest. He sees religion in a new aspect, arrayed in beauty that he never dreamed of.

"Not harsh or crabbed—
But musical as is Appollo's lute
And a perpetual feasts of nectar'd sweets
Where no crude surfeit reigns.'

What, may he say, if the christian is wrong? His joys are, nevertheless, pure, elevated, and intellectual, and he is animated through life with the cheering hope of an immortality of happiness. If his be a delusion, it is one to be envied not avoided.

But what if he should be right!

Southern Review.—The fifteenth number of this valuable periodical has just issued from the press. Circumstances have only permitted us as yet to make a cursory examination of its contents, but we feel perfectly warranted in saying from that examination, brief as it was, that the presetit number will be found inferior to none that have have preceded it either in ability, elegance, or taste. The opening article "on the Bank of the United States" gives a candid and lucid exposition of the arguments both for and against that institution. It is drawn up with moderation and ability, and presents a fair view of the merits and demerits, of the advantages and dangers of the Bank. This article should be generally read by all who wish to understand the principal grounds upon which the renewal of the Character is advocated and opposed.—The reviewer himself is averse to the renewal. He thinks the Bank not only utterly unconstitutional, but dangerous to the liberties of the people, conflicting with the rights of the States, and exceedingly overrated as regards its benefits, and is decidedly of opinion thet it had much better be abolished than retained. The article upon "Indirect, Taxation" is also a valuable paper, in which the predominant political topics of the day are treated in a manner, and with a spirit and ability, eminently calculated to arrest attention. It proves conclusively the right of a State to nullify an unconstitutional act of Congress and clearly points out the mode in which it should be exercised. The other essays generally are of an agreeable and miscellaneuos character, written with taste and spirit and vivacity, and well adopted to gratify the lovers of polite literature. This number, we are glad to see, is neatly printed, and whilst we cheerfully award this credit to the publisher, we trust that he will be suitably compensated for the labor and expense necessarily connected with such a publication. The Southern Review already ranks high, we might even say highest, amongst works of a similar description in this country. It has conferred honor on the South, and should be liberally and extensively sustained. It has given us a distinguished and enviable name, not only in the United States, but in Europe, and the Southern people should remember, that in supporting it, they support the rights, the institutions, and the literary reputation of the South.

Charleston Mercury.

Henry Clay reformed.—Mr. Clay, in a late letter to a committee in Viccennes, says that he eats no more public dinners for the present.

Columbia Telescope.

[illegible]

Salisbury [illegible]

NOVEMBER [illegible]

Internal Improvement Meeting.

Agreeably to previous [illegible] and highly respectable [illegible] of the citizens of Rowan County, friendly to Internal Improvements in this State, [illegible] Court-House at 2 o'clock, on Thursday evening the 24th instant, John Giles, Esq. was called to the chair and Burton Craige, was appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained from the chair, the following constitution, reported by the committee, appointed by the meeting held on the 3rd instant for that purpose, was read and adopted:

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Rowan Society for the promotion of Public Improvements.

I. This Society shall be called the Rowan Society for the promotion of Public Improvements.

II. There shall be a President, a Vice-President, and Secretary annually chosen by a majority of the Society who shall hold their offices for one year, and until a new election takes place, unless removed by a vote of a majority of the Society.

III. The President shall preside at the meetings of the society and preserve order, and decorum. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall take his place, and in his absence the Society shall chose a President pro tempore.

IV. The Secretary shall record the proceedings, and transactions of the Society.

V. The establishment of this Society being for the promotion of physical, and moral improvements in the State, it is indispensible that all its members should be in favor of the same. Therefore no person should become a member:—Who is not in favor of Internal Improvements by the State; Who is not in favor of improving the condition of the people by the encouragement of Schools, and by the diffusion of useful knowledge among them. Who is not opposed to practices of intemperance—and who himself is not of good moral character.

VI. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held on the Thursday of Oct. Superior Court in the Town of Salisbury; at which time a public address on the objects of the Society shall be delivered by some member previously appointed.

VII. It shall be the duty of every member to promote by all proper means in his power the objects of the Society—*that is*,—internal improvements by the State, Schools, and Education,—habits of morality temperance and industry,—and the discountenance by precept, and example, of the contrary practices and principles.

VIII. All members of this Society shall be admitted on motion by a majority of the members present.

IX. The President of this Society and in case of his absence the Vice President shall have power to convene this Society on giving due notice at any time he may choose.

The following resolution, (in lieu of the one reported by the committee appointed, at the meeting held on the 3rd inst. praying the legislature to cause a survey to be made for a Railway from Beaufort through the centre of the State to some point in the West) was then offered by Joseph Pearson, Esq. former Representative in Congress from this district, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to propose a memorial to the General Assembly now sitting, praying that body to order a survey for a Rail Road on the [illegible] practicable route from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin River above the Narrows, and to have an estimate prepared of the probable cost of the same.

A debate of some length arose upon this resolution. It was finally disposed of by a motion, which was made and carried, to strike out all the words of the resolution after the word "Resolved." It being late in the evening

[illegible] Legislature [illegible] convened on [illegible] of the Governor [illegible] in private circles that Mr. C[illegible] elected speaker of the Senate, and Mr. [illegible] Speaker of the [illegible]. They are both [illegible].

Mr. Clay owes a large amount of gratitude to his friends. They are as active and vigilant as they can be, and such is the excitement among them that they can, without much positive difficulty, muster every man at the polls at the ensuing Presidential election. In this respect they have the decided advantage over the friends and supporters of General Jackson. He is in office, and the people think he can be re-elected so easily that no exertions on their part are requisite to forward the wishes of his friends. But allow this powerful advantage in elections, activity and zeal on one side, and sloth and indifference on the other, and General Jackson can be re-elected without any difficulty.

Altho' this be the case, yet the friends of the present administration should manifest more zeal for it. Genl. Jackson was elected by an overwhelming vote and should his vote at the next election be smaller in consequence of the cofidence and consequent indolence of his friends, it will be made an argument to prove the decline of Genl. Jackson's popularity, and in this manner try to extinguish, in some degree, the blaze of his fame. Against any American System Candidate for the Presidency, we think, if General Jackson's popularity could be fairly tested, it would be found to have increased to a very considerable heighth.

The people are beginning to open their eyes to the corrupting influence of the American System and to the dangerous counsels of its founder and supporter. They have discovered that the System is unauthorized by the Constitution and highly impolitic, inasmuch as it is unpropitious to the agricultural interests of the country, the very soul of our commerce with the world. Commerce and agriculture are so entirely dependent upon each other that the one can not exist without the other.

We have no doubt that the Baltimore Convention will nominate Henry Clay as the candidate of the American System party against Andrew Jackson the candidate of the Free trade party in the United States. Then will the strength of the parties be tested with sufficient certainty to convince the people in what utter abhorrence the aristocratic doctrines of this monopolizing party is held. Will the people sapport a man for the Presidency who is in favor of manufactures,—of a monopoly which was execrated by the enlightened and free spirits of '76—of a system which enriches the few and makes the many poor? Who does not know that immense treasures have already been heaped up, and must continue to increase, by the manufacturers of the North? Who does not know that much treasure will corrupt the people? Who does not know, if the virtue of the people be sapped that Freedom must fall—for virtue in the people is its only support. When people become corrupt, slaves they certainly will be.

Let us then seek to avoid these impending evils by an uncompromising opposition to the American System party and their candidate for the Presidency. One more signal defeat will break up their ranks forever—for they are held together by a very slender thread.

☞ The Jackson Candidates succeeded in the late New-York elections. This is cheering intelligence, and shames the false prophecies of the enemies of the administration. "The just will prevail against the unjust."

☞ They are about to construct a rail road at Florence in Alabama. This State is the offspring of N. Carolina. Even in its infancy it is ahead of this State in the matter of internal improvement.

[illegible] Senator of Rowan [illegible] and Dr. P. C. [illegible] Weeks, Esq. of Granville and J. [illegible] Esq. of Nash county. The election [illegible] to take place about the middle of [illegible].

It has [illegible] been [illegible] without reason or authority that Mr. Jefferson in a report which he made whilst Secretary of State made acknowledgement of the power of the general government to protect domestic manufactures. In reference to that part of the report which contains this supposed admission of the protecting power of Congress, the N. Y. Evening Post, an able and enlightened print speaks to the following effect:

Now it is clear enough to any unprejudiced reader, that Mr. Jefferson here speaks merely of countervailing duties, laid, not to encourage manufactures, nor upon the goods of all nations, but imposed on the goods of a nation which refuses to take our productions, and for the sake of bringing that nation to reason. The encouragement of manufactures he considers as merely incidental to such countervailing duties, not as their primary object.—But as to the propriety of laying duties for the express purpose of protecting manufactures, let the following passage from the same report speak his opinion. It is in the true spirit of the free trade doctrines. The writer is speaking of the two remedies in cases where foreign nations impose restrictions on our commerce, countervailing duties and friendly arrangements.

There is no doubt that of these two, friendly arrangements are the most eligible. Instead of embarrassing commerce with piles of regulations, duties, and prohibitions, could it be renewed from all its shackles, in all parts of the world; could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual supplies for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would thus be produced of those things which contribute to life and human happiness; the numbers of mankind would be increased, and their condition bettered. Would even a single nation begin with the United States, this system of commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation; since it is one by one only, that it can be extended to all. When the circumstances of either party render it expedient to levy a revenue by way of impost, on commerce, its freedom might be modified in that particular, by mutual and equivalent measures, preserving it entire in all others.

GOSSIPINGS, GAY AND GRAVE.

By a retired Londoner.

It is bad enough to survive one's friends, but it is still worse to survive oneself. Oh! that the wags, the wits, the pleasant men about town, the fellows of infinite jest and humor, the professed diners out, who make it their business to set the table in a roar, should become old and stale, like some of their own thread-bare jokes; should fall into the sere and yellow leaf, superanuate, twaddle, and verify the description of Hamlet's author, when he affirms that "old men have grey beards: that their faces are wrinkled: their eyes purging thick amber and plum tree gum: and that they have a plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak hams!" Oh! what a falling off is there! when the wit of a *ci devant* wit is to be reckoned, as they do rupees in India, by the lack! Alack! and well a day! to this favor the town favorites must come at least! Their gibes, their gambols, their songs, their flashes of merriment, their puns and *bon mots*, and bright and sharp and pointed sayings, are but as so many swords, which, the oftner they are drawn forth, do but the sooner wear out the scabbard. It is much easier to make others forget time, than to prevail upon old Chronos to forget us. The *fetes* to which a man of wit is invited, only affords an excuse to the Fates for shortening his threrd. It is no joke to be always joking: an epicure has no sinecure; he is unmade, and eventually dished by made dishes; champagne falsifies its name when once it begins to affect his system; his jests die because he cannot digest; so many good things have gone into his mouth that none came out of it; his stomach is so deranged in its punctuation, that his colon makes a point of coming to a full stop; keeping it up late, ends in his being laid down early; and the *bon vivant*, who has been always hunting pleasure, finds at last that he has been only whipping and spurring that he may be the sooner at his own death. "A short life and a merry one," is a wish much oftner expressed than felt; we seriously desiderate the merriment, but we make long faces at the shortness. And yet it is better to retire with a good grace when our lease, bodily and intellectually, is fairly up, than to suffer nature to come upon us for dilapidations: better even to be "knocked about the mazzard by a [illegible]

[illegible] without whom no convivial party was deemed complete, no laughter-loving [illegible] and [illegible] spring confidence that they should enjoy a real intellectual treat, a [illegible] of reason? But a few years have passed away since I left them [illegible] the town, and now I hear of them no more, or only rarely and faintly, like the notes of the distant cuckoo. Have they had their [illegible] and passed away, and are their spirits still hovering around us, flattered with a short posthumous celebrity, in order that they may experience the truth of Pope's melancholy epitaph?—

"How vain that second life to others' breath,
The estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse without the gains endure,
Be envied, wretched; and be flattered, poor."

O where has time, the great exorcist, laid them? Shall we find them, like extinct volcanoes, cold, dull, silent, and flashless. Forbid it fun, frolic and fancy. Is it in the Adelphi that we are to seek the brother dramatists, whose annual comedies once supplied London with bad puns and good humor for the whole season? Merry, farcical, kind-hearted *Fred* where are thy haunts, and what thy pastimes? They tell me gout has sadly crippled thy fingers—tidings that surprise me not; for who would not be happy to take thee by the hand?—And thy facetious friend, where does he now "Speed the Plough," and to what sports betake himself, as "A cure for the heart-ache?" These are "Secrets worth knowing?" and these above all, are the times in which he should re-produce his "School of Reform." Poor Miles Peter! your mutual chum and crony. Who would have thought that a writer of epilogues, which come last, should go first? and would he not unite with me in the wish, were such a pyrotechnic prodigy performable, that he might be blown up again by some of his own gunpowder, in order that we and others of his surviving comrades and competitors might once more enjoy his society, amid the flashing wit and sparkling champaign which first gave such a charm to our symposia in the Green Park. Such an explosion as this, would be deemed the unpleasantest report that had latterly reached my rusticated ears. But could he thus revisit the glimpses of the moon, should we be in cue to share and enjoy his hospitality? Were he even as lively as he is deadly, would our spirits keep pace with his? Alas? I fear me not. Time, perchance, has made some of us crabbed, without giving us the crab's power of going backward: nay, instead of allowing us to retrograde towards our first childhood, he is perpetually goading us forward towards our second. O the inexorable churl! But he cannot rob us of the past. We have had some reputation for wit, which is more than all can say. What remains to us now old. I fear and very little of its age, though, like ourselves, it was once young and attic. *Lame?* I am proud of the word. When a saucy young Lemnian reproached Vulcan with his lameness, he drew himself up on his sound leg, and exclaimed—"Earthborn insolent! I got it by falling from Heaven!"

Hymeneal.

Married, at Waughtown, Stokes County, on Thursday the 3d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pfhol, Mr. Charles Mock of Davidson, to Miss Maria W. Transu, daughter of Peter Transu, Esq. of that place.

In this County, on the 17th inst., by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Jacob Setzer to Miss Nancy M. Redder.

DIED.

In this county, on the 10th ult. Mr. William Crosby, in the 63d year of his age. He was a good neighbor, an indulgent father and a worthy citizen.

OBITUARY.

We announce with great regret, that our venerated townsman Col, ELDRED SIMKINS, Sen. departed this life, after a lingering illness, about 9 o'clock, on Thursday evening last.—Our whole community mourns his loss. He was the moving spirit in all our public enterprises—the head and ornament of our social circle. In the responsible relations, he at various times sustained to the country, in many important public offices, he always exhibited great inteligence, patriotism and integrity, and in the private walks of life he was most active and assiduous in the dischrge of all his duties. We dare intrude upon the scantity of his family's grief, but we may say, that his friends sorrow not as thosewithout hope. Their loss is his eternal gain—Our readers may expect hereafter, some notice worthy of his great merit.

Edgefield Carolinian.

[illegible]

Bacon	[illegible]
Cotton [illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton do.	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]
Iron	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]
Beeswax	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]

There has been no variation in the Fayetteville and Columbia Prices since our last.

ESTATE OF DANIEL CLARY Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at November Sessions of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Daniel Clary, dec'd, I hereby request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come foward and make immediate payment.

JAS. DOUGHERTY, } Admr. with the will annexed
Nov. 25th, 1831.
99tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

WILL be sold, in this County on Monday the 26th of December next, at the dwelling house of the late William Crosby dec'd.

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

the property of said deceased. Also, at the same time and place, a number of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a quantity of Corn and Wheat, all the household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils &c—A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

3t1 JAMES CROSBY, *Adm'r.*

WANTED
To Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, from *thirty* to *forty* able negroes, Men and Women, to work at the Gold Mine, on Beaver Dam Creek, Montgomery Co.—Apply to the subscriber at W. H Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury,—or at Mr. Rolland Harris', Beaver Dam.

3t1 JOHN POWEL.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank, of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of Rowan County N.C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG,
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, sen., decd.
12t10

WILL be offered for sale on the 13th of Decr. next, at the late Residence of Norman Owings dec'd, One negro boy named Jack, some corn and all the rest of the property belonging to said Estate. Due attendance and terms made known on the day of sale by me. 3t1

W. MONROE, *Admr. with the will annexed*

November 22d 1831.

State of North Carolina,
WILKES COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
OCTOBER SESSIONS, 1831.

NEWEL FORTNER and others *vs* Brinsly Barns and others: Petition for a distributive share. Whereas it is made to appear to the Court that Edward Barns, James Barns, Joshua Barns, Elijah Barns, Susannah Barns, Elizabeth Fortner, Alias Barns and Robert Mitchell, or some of them are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given for six weeks in the Western Carolinian to said nonresidents that they be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wilkes at the Court House in Wilkesboro' on the fifth Monday in January next, then and there, to make themselves parties to said petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment and decree entered accordingly.

4t4 R. MARTIN, *c. w. c. c.*

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $3 50 per ream, a few reams at $2 and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

POETRY.

From Mrs. Hale's Ladies' Magazine.

THE EARLY DEAD.

He rests—but not the rest of sleep
Weighs down his sunken eyes;
The rigid slumber is too deep,
The calm too breathless lies.
Shrunk are the wandering veins that streak
The fixed and marble brow,
There is no life flush on the cheek—
Death! Death! I know thee now.

Pale King of Terrors, thou [illegible]
In all thy dark array;
But 'tis the living weep and faint
Beneath thine iron sway;
Bring flowers, and crown the Early Dead,
Their hour of bondage's past,
But we, for those who mourn and dread,
And linger till the last.

Spring hath its music and its bloom,
And morn [illegible] light,
But still, a [illegible] from the tomb,
A sadness and a blight,
Are over on earth's loveliest things
The breath of change is there,
And Death his dusky banner flings
O'er all that's loved and fair.

So let it be—for ne'er on earth
Should man his home prepare;
The spirit feels its heavenly birth,
And spurns at mortal care.
Even when young Worth and Genius die,
Let no vain tears be shed,
But bring bright wreaths of victory,
And crown the Early Dead.

CORNELIA.

EPIGRAM.

On receiving a Note from a popular Actress, in sealing which, she had accidentally impressed what is popularly termed "a *Kiss*."

I acknowledge, dear Ellen your favor—
A kiss with your [illegible] sent me;
But, of *fruit*, if we'd have the true flavor,
We must gather it, love, from the *Tree*.

VARIETY.

We recommend the following to the particular attention of certain of our "long-winded" gentlemen of the Bar with whom *length* is considered *strength*.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

In the cause of Sir M. S. Stuart and Potterfield, which was heard on Thursday, the Lord Advocate for Scotland spoke at great length, both in the opening and reply.

Lord Chancellor—The object of reply is to correct errors or mis statements made on the other side. If you go into new matter, they have a right to be heard again.

Lord Advocate—It is fitting that the case should be *thoroughly* examined.

Lord Chancellor—Yes, *thoroughly*, but then, thoroughly is not in the ratio of the length, but of the strength. It is often inversely as the length, but you have both length and strength.

A short and comprehensive Sermon—from the Portsmouth Journal of Saturday last:

Newspaper Borrowers.—Reader, if you have borrowed this paper, send it right back—as you may feel cheap after you have finished this paragraph.

If the tailor sends a new coat home to you, would you think your neighbor fair in his request for the first use of it?

If the baker leaves you a hot loaf, should you like to lend it to your neighbor and have it returned cold with the corners gnawed off?

If the pennypost leaves a letter on your counter, should you think it right in your neighbor to seize it, before you had time to read it, to tally a load of potatoes on it, and thank you for the use of it some hours after he should not be so unfortunate as to lose it.

If these things are not right—then it is not right to borrow a newspaper on the day when it is published.

We have received a request from one of our subscribers to discontinue his paper for the present, for no other reason than he is plagued by borrowers.—We presume they are not such persons as he can very well deny the use of the paper. So it is with you borrower, whoever you are! The person who lent you this, although he apparently did it with much pleasure, wished that you would take his new coat, hot loaf, and letter, before he has made full use of them himself.

[illegible] Friday last, Nov. [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] by [illegible] Western Territory, which then was a wilderness, but which now is a populous and flourishing part of the country. In less than half that time hence, the State of Ohio will be second to none in the Union.

The United States Revenue.—The Washington Globe states that the United States Revenue for the present year will exceed the estimates by eight millions of dollars.—It was estimated at 22,000,000 dollars—it will be nearly 30,000,000 dollars.

'I was going, said an Irishman, over Westminster Bridge the other day, and I met Pat Hewins. Hewins, says I, how are you? Pretty well I thank you Donelly, says he—says I that's not my name. Faith, no more is mine Hewins, says he. So we looked at each other again, and sure it turned out to be neither of us.'

Ladies Wanted.—A paper printed in the State of Alabama, speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarcity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is, as soon as possible, hurried to the hymenial altar. The young men are as one hundred to one of the young ladies. Whether the cottons or broad cloths are frowned upon or not, the ladies are always welcomed with smiles. They shall have protection forever.

THE
PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S
ALMANACK'S,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1832,

CALCULATED for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

ANOTHER
Mammoth Lottery

All Prizes and no Blanks!!!

THE New-York Consolidated Lottery Class No 11 will be drawn in the City of New York on Wednesday the 16th of November, 1831. 66 No Lottery 8 drawn ballots. Every Ticket in this Lottery will be a Prize!! Those Tickets having *none* of the drawn numbers on them will be entitled to $4—those having *one* of the drawn numbers on them will be entitled as usual to $10 --This is a fine Scheme for Packages.

PRIZES.

1 OF	$40.000
1	5000
1	3000
10	1000
30	100
56	40
1450	15
30856	4
1 of	$10000
1	4000
1	1706
10	500
58	50
58	30
3224	10

Tickets $10 Halves $5 Quarters $2.50 packages of 22 tickets will cost $220 warranted to draw at least.......$115,60

When packages are ordered a discount of 5 per ct. will be made. Those who wish certificates of packages need only remit the difference between the cost of the Packages and the amount warranted. Those who remit $93 will be entitled to a certificate of a package of wholes—in like proportion for shares. The original tickets will be deposited in the Bank.

Orders for Tickets to receive prompt and confidential attention must be addressed to

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.
4:99 *New-York.*

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nichodemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hopwin Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

New & Desirable
Fall & Winter Goods.

HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves.

November, 24 1831. 96tf

Land & Negroes,
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz:

Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon. Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash.

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Trustee.*
October, 20th 1831. 94t100

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES the Post-Master, wil', who is author, ised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

ATTENTION.

THE ROWAN TROOP of CAVALRY, will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the last Friday of November, at 10 O'clock, at the Court House. Persons wishing to become members of the company can do so on that day.

HY. GILES, *Capt.*
Oct. 25th, 1831. 4:99

To Saddlers
AND
Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.
Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be receiv'd by the subscribers untill the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the prison in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock Wood, and Iron, with a plan of executing the same accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER Esq. at the Jail and view the same.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, } 9:99
W. H. HORAH, } Com.
GEORGE VOGLER }

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April 1st 1829.* 31

[illegible] REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] a negro [illegible] years of age, [illegible] complexion, with a scar [illegible] her eye. Said Girl has an only female child [illegible] Chesterfield county, belonging to a gentleman by the name of Hiram Clark —She is in the [illegible] of passing herself under the [illegible] of Fanny Leslie She will no doubt endeavor to get into the neighborhood of her daughter, if she is not under the direction of some white person, which is more than probable, as there are circumstances which induce me to believe so.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall return the said girl to me, or lodge her in any jail so that I get her; and fifty dollars will be given to any one who shall detect the person harboring her, so that he may be brought to justice. 3:1 LEWIS GILL.

Lancasterville, S. C. Oct. 1831.

ESTATE SALE.
Executor Sale and hiring of Negroes!

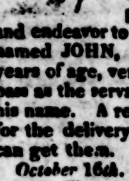
THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 31st of December next, about forty likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Doct. S. L. Ferrand, consisting of *Men, Women, Children, Boys, and Girls.*

The object of the sale being to pay off claims against the Estate, Cash, Negotiable paper at the Salisbury Bank, or any Legal demands against the Estate, will be taken in Payment.

And on Monday the 2nd January next will be hired, at the Court House aforesaid, for one year, on the usual terms fifty, or sixty negroes, of the above description, belonging to the said Estate.

96:100 R. MACNAMARA *admr.*
Rowan County N. C. Oct. 28th 1831.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 43tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

W. J. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th. 1831. 92tf

Committed.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 6th instant, a negro boy, who says his name is Phil and says that he belongs to William Haden of this county, and that he was bought by said Haden from Anderson Foster. Said negro is about twenty five or thirty years old, black complexion about five feet eight inches high and slender built. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER. *Sh'f.*

Salisbury, Nov. 10, 1831. 97tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner byreturning it to this office. 89

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price 47

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

E. A. Brackenridge,
[illegible] lately from Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself at the Mocksville [illegible], Rowan County, N. C. [illegible] in Europe, several [illegible] after the [illegible] selected Ship [illegible] America, for [illegible].

[illegible] CERTIFICATE.

[illegible] the ship [illegible] lately arrived [illegible] with three hundred [illegible] will certify that Dr. A. [illegible], during the long voyage of 75 days, has treated the sick with the greatest care, and has proved himself in every respect, as a very humane man, and a skilful physician; and that out of seventy six, only two have died on the voyage.

FREDERICK RIDER.
PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

I certify that the [illegible] is correctly printed from the Original Certificate, which is regularly attested before a Notary Public of Philadelphia.

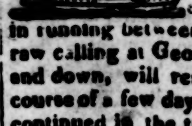
BURTON CRAIGE, Editor, Salisbury N. C.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. court of Equity, for the county of Montgomery, at last September Term of said court, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on Saturday the 10th day of December next, a tract of land belonging to the heirs of Robert Moss, containing three hundred acres, situated in the County of Montgomery, on Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of William Harris, Esq. and others. The above is supposed to be valuable from the signs of Gold which appear on it and there is water power on the premises. Persons wishing to embark in the Gold mining business would do well to attend. Twelve months credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the balance;—the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

4:100 JAMES L. GAINES, *c. m. e.*

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water, drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

Oct. 22nd 1831. } J. SCOTT,
94tf } A. W. BRANDON.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

October 22, 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO. SCOTT, *Agent to*
Cheraw of H. W. CONNER & Co.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers wish to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 22d 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C. which will be promptly attended to.